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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.2, Special Branch. <sup>7925</sup> ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date. May 25, 1937. <sup>36</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>37</sup>

Subject Chinese Police Bureau informed of publication of anti-Japanese  
booklet.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Dr. Hung Chi, upon being informed of the anti-Japanese publication entitled "The plot of Japanese Imperialists to invade China", replied that he would apply to the Shanghai Special District Court for search warrants if spare copies of the booklets could be forwarded to him as evidence against the book store, the Eastern Magazine Company, 288/290 Foochow Road.

*Tan Shao-liang*  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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CONFIDENTIAL

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~ 7925

REPORT

Date May 19, 1937.

Subject. "The Plot of Japanese Imperialists to Invade China" - Book published by the "All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association".

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *K. L. L. 151*

With reference to the attached translation of an article appearing in the Mainichi dated May 12, 1937, on the subject of the distribution by the "All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association" also known as the "National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout China" (全國各界救國聯合會), of anti-Japanese literature entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialists to Invade China" (日帝兩主義侵華之陰謀); a copy was purchased on May 13 at the Eastern Magazine Company (東方圖書雜誌公司), 288-290 Foochow Road, and is forwarded herewith.

A summarised translation of the book is attached as an Appendix.

Enquiries show that in the past adherents of the local so-called national salvation associations have been able to obtain the book for the price of \$0.30 a copy at the following bookstores :-

Eastern Magazine Company, 288-290 Foochow Road.

Chun Tsoong (群衆) Bookstore, 294 Foochow Road.

International (國際) Bookstore, 370 Foochow Road.

At present the last two mentioned bookstores have ceased selling the book, claiming that it has been prohibited by the Chinese Authorities. The first mentioned bookstore, the Eastern Magazine Company, is selling the book in a discreet and secret way. Before a transaction, the staff make careful enquiries as to whether the buyer is connected with the Authorities and do not mention the name of the book on the invoice.

Together with the above book, another book entitled "The Question of Skills in the National Salvation Work"

\* Copy sent  
2/12  
2/15

\* P.A.  
Tolson & Hogg  
Ch. report  
This report



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

## REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(救亡工作的技術問題) was bought at the same bookstore and is also forwarded herewith. This book, which is of

an anti-Japanese nature, teaches the reader

a) how to understand the political situation (in favour of the popular front).

b) how to carry out propaganda work.

c) how to form and develop organizations (The book advocates that in the first stage, choral societies, dramatic groups, travelling groups, Chinese boxing societies, etc. should be formed to induce the masses to join the movement. Thereafter gradual efforts should be made to lead them forward.)

d) how to lead the movement.

e) how to foster the enthusiasm of the principal workers.

f) how to find and arrange work.

g) how to deal with those who do not agree with the movement.

Kao Yen-ten

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

An invoice issued by the Eastern Magazine Company in respect of the purchase of the two books mentioned in the report is attached hereto.

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D. S. I.

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## APPENDIX

### Summarized Translation of a Book entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialists to invade China"

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#### Preface

##### Notice to Readers :-

1. This book should serve as a reference and should not be used for propaganda purposes.
2. The source of origin of this document should not be revealed.
3. The observations made by the "enemy" should be looked upon as a lesson.
4. The "enemy" despised the "Green and Red Paung"; it is hoped that the two "paung" will give a powerful reply.

#### Part I

##### Minutes of Conferences of Japanese Consuls-General to China.

##### First-day Conference :

Date : April 8, 1935.

Venue : Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai  
(25A Whangpoo Road).

Attendance: Japanese Consuls-General and diplomats in China.

President: Minister Ariyoshi, who opened the meeting by mentioning that the Conference was held to discuss the following points :-

- a) how to improve the conditions of various consulates in China.
- b) how to foster Sino-Japanese economical rapprochement to the benefit of the Empire.
- c) how to designate a diplomatic route towards China.
- d) how to frustrate the economical agreement now in progress between Great British, U.S.A. and China.
- e) how to stop anti-Japanese boycott movement.
- f) how to restore the good feeling of the Chinese toward the Japanese.
- g) how to stop Japanese propaganda.

Proceedings : Reports of Japanese Consuls at Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao, Tainan, Tientsin, Foochow, Canton and Amoy, and Commercial Secretary Yokotake. The reports are divided into the following

captions :-

1. local situation :
  - a) political
  - b) military
  - c) social
  - d) financial
  - e) attitude of the Chinese towards Japan.
2. Circumstances surrounding negotiations with Chinese Authorities.
3. Conditions of Consulates in question.
4. Commercial and industrial status of the Empire in that particular port or town.
5. Conditions of Japanese inhabitants there.
6. Proposals.

The report of the Commercial Secretary gives statistics of Japanese interests in China apart from analyzing the economical position of China.

#### Second-day Conference

Date : April 9, 1935.

Venue

Attendance

President

} same as on April 8, 1935.

Proceedings : Discussions on the proposals took place. The following resolutions were passed, subject to further consideration of a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs :-

1. That as China has hope of unification from political and military viewpoints, the Japanese Empire should maintain the status quo of China.
2. That in view of the poor economic condition in China, the Japanese Empire should invest money in China and reach agreement with China to the benefit of the Empire. Such action would result not only in relieving China of its present condition and in the dumping of Japanese products, but also in Japan being able to seize the economical right and power in China against Great Britain and U.S.A.
3. That the organization of the East Asia Cultural Enterprises Department should be enlarged with the main object of improving friendship with the Chinese.

4. That a Sino-Japanese Scientific Society be formed.
5. That the strength of Consular Police at Tientsin, Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy be increased, subject to final decision by the Authorities concerned.
6. That the question of increasing the Japanese garrison at Tientsin be referred to the Ministry of War.
7. That it should not be necessary for the Japanese to penetrate into South China by force of arms for the time being.
8. That the pay of the junior staff of Consulates be increased by 15% to 20%.
9. That the Consular Police at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy should arrange to control the ronins in their respective stations.
10. That the question of the Kiaohow-Tsinan Railway be referred to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Railways.
11. That a special bureau be established to push the sale of Japanese products in China on a larger scale.
12. That the reduction and increase in Consular staffs be made as proposed.
13. That the Consulate at Canton establish a department to investigate business conditions among Chinese merchants.
14. That Japanese merchants at Nanking be assisted in their efforts to seize control of markets there against British and American competitors.
15. That consuls be transferred from one place to another with a view to enabling them to obtain a fuller knowledge of China.
16. That the Minister to China be promoted Ambassador in order to encourage the relationship between China and Japan.
17. That the Consular staff should cooperate with intelligence officers.
18. That the Consulates at Shanghai, Tientsin and Foochow be allowed an increased expenditure.

19. That the measures proposed by the Consul-General at Hankow to restore the good feeling of the Chinese towards the Japanese be referred to a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs.
20. That the recommendation for the promotion of the Consul at Chungking be referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
21. That the business for Shantung be developed.
22. That the Consulates should communicate with each other once every ten days.
23. That assistants to Commercial Consuls be employed.

Third-day Conference

Date : April 10, 1935.

Venue

Attendance

President

} Same as on April 8 and 9, 1935.

Proceedings :

Discussion continued and the following resolutions were passed:-

24. That a newspaper in Chinese be published in Amoy.
25. That the Intelligence Department devise measures, in conjunction with various Japanese news agencies, for the establishment of a news agency under the direct control of the Minister to China to deal with propaganda in China.
26. That the proposal of the Consul-General at Tientsin to assign Japanese to become nationalized Chinese and work in north China, be referred to a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs.
27. That the ranks in Consular staff should be re-arranged.
28. That in Japanese Concessions in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, schools to educate Chinese children be formed.
29. That in summer, staff of the Intelligence Department be sent to function in Tsingtao.
30. That economical foundations be established in South China.

31. That consumers' cooperative societies be introduced for the benefit of the Consular staff of various places.

32. That a conference of Consuls-General be held once every year.

Conclusion of the Conference.

## Part II

Secret Intelligence Report of Major-General Matsumuro which was submitted to the Kwantung Army.

The report is divided into the following subjects:

1. Smuggling problem.
2. Chinese people and officials.
3. Activities of ronins.
4. The Communist Army and Party.
5. Finding fault with China.
6. Work towards China.

The report is concluded with the following suggestions:-

1. By means of prestige, to cause pressure to bear upon various forces of China with a view to a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties.
2. To be careful to avoid the use of strength to break the power of various forces of China with a view to avoiding unnecessary losses.
3. To watch closely and break the spiritual union of various forces of China, which union would result in a united resistance against Japan.
4. To watch carefully that the Chinese Government Authorities make no alliances with Soviet Russia, Great Britain and U.S.A., against Japan.
5. To prevent the union of Feng's forces (referring to Soong and Han), Yen's forces, Chang's forces and the Red Armies at north Shensi to resist Japan.
6. To render assistance to those forces who are most afraid of Japan, in order that they may be used to deal with the Anti-Japanese elements.

May 12, 1937.

MAINICHI

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION DISTRIBUTES ANTI-JAPANESE LITERATURE; FABRICATED RECORD OF CONSULS-GENERAL CONFERENCE; CHINESE AUTHORITIES' TACIT CONSENT.

The All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association, which was inaugurated in January, 1936 to form an anti-Japanese popular front, has been active for the past year adopting various tactics suitable to the suddenly changed political situation in China. It has become an anti-Japanese propaganda organ because the existence of the popular front or national front has become unnecessary as a result of the co-operation between the National Government and the Communist Party after the Third Plenary Session. Of late, abandoning anti-Government propaganda, the Association, with the assistance of certain members of the Kuomintang, is engaged in propaganda for the release of seven arrested leaders of the national salvation movement and in anti-Japanese propaganda attacking every policy of Japan towards China with a view to cultivating anti-Japanese feeling among the ignorant masses of people.

On March 1, 1937 the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association published an anti-Japanese pamphlet entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialism to Invade China" and distributed it widely. The size of the pamphlet is a duodecimo with 138 pages, containing the so-called record of the meeting held by Japanese Consuls-General in China on April 8, 1935, and the secret report of Major-General Matsumuro which was submitted to the Kwantung Army. The meeting of Consuls-General was held in Shanghai on April 8, 9, 10, 1935 and attended by Minister Ariyoshi, Counsellor Waksugi, Commercial Secretary Yokotake, Secretaries Arino, Horiuchi, Chancellor Iwai, Mr. Ashino, Chief of Information Section, Chancellor Yokogawa, Consul-General Suma at Nanking, Consul-General Ishii at Shanghai, Consul-General Sakane at Hankow, Consul-General Nishida at Tsinan, Consul-General at Amoy, Consul-General Kawai at Canton, Consul-General Kawagoe at Tientsin, Major Kagesa, Military officer attached to the Military Attache, Mr. Sato, naval officer attached to the Naval Attache, and Consul Sugihara.

The report and record contains Minister Ariyoshi's opening speech, reports of Consuls-General at various places, various matters discussed and resolutions passed. A notice was printed inside the cover of the pamphlet warning not to divulge the source of the document. It is undoubtedly a fabricated document written for the purpose of harming Japan. It is of course not a genuine document but it will have wide effect among various quarters. Not only the Japanese community but also Chinese and foreigners who have common sense will frown at the lenient attitude adopted by the Chinese authorities towards such a document published with intent to harm Sino-Japanese relations. It is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities will strictly suppress such activities of the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association.

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Investigation  
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THE STRANGEST DOCUMENT EVER PUBLISHED

As was reported yesterday, the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association, which has now ceased its activities, published and widely distributed a booklet entitled "The plot of Japanese Imperialism to invade China" containing the record of the meeting held by Japanese Consuls-General in China for three days from April 8, 1935.

An investigation made in this connection showed that the pamphlet in question is being sold at book stores on Foochow Road and elsewhere. We feel that serious attention must be paid to this matter in order to find out how such a strange publication could have been sold under the administration of the National Government.

The fabricated contents of the pamphlet are very harmful to Japan as the time, place and names of Japanese officers used in the document are true. For instance the document states that Mr. Miura, Consul-General at Hankow, proposed the securing of a monopoly in the Hunan market and Mr. Sakane, Consul-General at Tsintao, proposed supporting General Han Fu-chu in order to play him against Mr. Sung Hung-lih and the army under the direct control of General Chiang Kai-shek, which was attempting to enter Shantung. Mr. Suma, Consul-General at Nanking, proposed extending secret service work along the Yangtze in order to obtain accurate information regarding Chinese military construction work. Mr. Nishida, Consul-General at Tsinan, proposed supporting General Han Fu-chu to play him against Nanking. We can see that all this is untrue, but will have great effect on the Chinese masses which have been educated for many years with anti-Japanese propaganda. It is an exceptional example of a fabricated document, as the proper names of persons, place and time are used while the contents only are fabricated. It is an exceptional violation of international courtesy to carry out propaganda against Japan by fabricating the record of her Consuls-General conference.

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The Chinese authorities for the publication and sale of such an undesirable booklet. Such malicious propaganda against Japan has never been witnessed even at the time when the activities of the anti-Japanese popular front were at their height. The publication of this undesirable document may be the result of co-operation between the National Government and the Chinese Communist Party following the Third Plenary Session. Of late the Chinese newspapers attacked several Japanese newspapers, alleging that the latter were trying to effect an estrangement of Japan and China, but we believe that this attack was to cover up their own anti-Japanese propaganda. Anti-Japanese propaganda by the Chinese warrants the serious attention of the educated classes among our people.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937

## JAPANESE ANGERED BY PAMPHLET

Publication Sets Forth Aims  
on Asiatic Continent

Indignation at alleged Chinese official connivance at the publication by the National Federation of National Salvation Associations of All Walks of Life of a pamphlet entitled "Imperial Japan's Intrigues for the Invasion of China" was expressed on Tuesday by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

The 138-page booklet, the paper said, contains Chinese translations of what purport to be the minutes of a Japanese diplomatic and consular conference held in Shanghai for three days beginning April 8, 1936, and the contents of a report alleged to have been made by Major-Gen. Takayoshi Maumuro, former chief Japanese military agent in Peking to the Kwantung Army.

"The pamphlet," the "Mainichi" continued, "is clearly a fabrication designed to make unfounded insinuations regarding Japanese intentions."

Ref. Kao

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